

Forgotten Protest Ireland And The Anglo Boer War

The year 1919 was a time of revolution in Europe and Ireland. Six years after the Dublin Lockout, nationalist forces and trade unionists fused into powerful opposition to British rule. Against this background, an outbreak of worker power emerged in Limerick and the Limerick Soviet took over the city. This was the first such 'soviet' in either Britain or Ireland, and for two weeks they governed the city, producing newspapers, issuing their own currency and winning worldwide publicity. British authorities saw this event as a major threat and put Limerick under strict military control. This is the definitive account of an unsung but important moment in Ireland's history. It tells the story of the Soviet, and follows the events as they unfold day-by-day throughout the two weeks. It places the Soviet in the context of the political climate in Ireland, Europe and Britain, and it reveals the involvement of the Church, employers and leaders of the Labour movement in the events of the Soviet. The situation bore the seeds of potential revolution, and provides an insight into the mind of workers at that time, whose loyalties lay with both the nationalist and the Labour movements. This book analyses the factors that defeated the Soviet, paving the way for Sinn Féin and the IRA to dominate the national struggle. It recounts the drama, courage and organisation of the Soviet, and outlines the involvement of leaders of the Labour movement in this crucial event. Illustrated with period photographs and mementos from the Soviet.

This title explores the relationship between subalternity, the discourse and technology of the body, and the rise and proliferation of racial, colonial, sexual, domestic, and state violence, examining the materiality of violence on the 'otherized' body.

Victorian Ireland was global champion of threatening letters. This book reveals the murky world where tens of thousands of these letters and notices were nailed to barn doors or sent by penny post, intimidating, giving 'fair warning' and terrorizing the recipients. These victims were sometimes landlords, land agents, and land grabbers. Equally, they could be small farmers disputing land occupancy with neighbors. This book examines the nature, extent, and context of this unusual trend. It investigates who sent threatening letters and why they sent them. It also delves into who received such unwelcome correspondence and what action they took, giving new insights particularly into 19th-century rural Ireland.

During the First World War approximately 200,000 Irish men and 5,000 Irish women served in the British armed forces. All were volunteers and a very high proportion were from Catholic and Nationalist communities. This book is the first comprehensive analysis of Irish recruitment between 1914 and 1918 for the island of Ireland as a whole. It makes extensive use of previously neglected internal British army recruiting returns held at The National Archives, Kew, along with other valuable archival and newspaper sources. There has been a tendency to discount the importance of political factors in Irish recruitment, but this book demonstrates that recruitment campaigns organised under the auspices of the Irish National Volunteers and Ulster Volunteer Force were the earliest and some of the most effective campaigns run throughout the war. The British government conspicuously failed to create an effective recruiting organisation or to mobilise civic society in Ireland. While the military mobilisation which occurred between 1914 and 1918 was the largest in Irish history, British officials persistently characterised it as inadequate, threatening to introduce conscription in 1918. This book also reflects on the disparity of sacrifice between North-East Ulster and the rest of Ireland, urban and rural Ireland, and Ireland and Great Britain.

'Baghdad Bulletin takes us where mainstream news accounts do not go. Disrupting the easy cliches that dominate US journalism, Enders blows away the media fog of war.'
Norman Solomon

The purpose of this book is to produce what is essentially a 'home front' study of Ireland during the Crimean War, or more specifically Irish society's responses to that conflict. This will principally complement the existing research on Irish servicemen's experiences during and after the campaign, but will also substantially develop the limited work already undertaken on Irish society and the conflict. This book primarily encompasses the years of the conflict, from its origins in the 1853 dispute between Russia and the Ottoman Empire over the Holy Places, through the French and British political and later military interventions in 1854-5, to the victory, peace and homecoming celebrations in 1856. Additionally, it will extend into the preceding and succeeding decades in order to contextualise the events and actors of the wartime years and to present and analyse the commemoration and memorialisation processes. The approach of the study is systematic, with the content being correlated under six convenient and coherent themes, which will be analysed through a chronological process. The book covers all of the major aspects of society and life in Ireland during the period, so as to give the most complete analysis of the various impacts of and people's responses to the war. This study is also conducted, within the broader contexts not only of the responses of the United Kingdom and broader British Empire but also Ireland's relationship with those political entities, and within Ireland's post-famine or mid-Victorian and even wider nineteenth-century history.

Irish immigrants – although despised as inferior on racial and religious grounds and feared as a threat to national security – were one of modern Australia's most influential founding peoples. In his landmark 1986 book *The Irish in Australia*, Patrick O'Farrell argued that the Irish were central to the evolution of Australia's national character through their refusal to accept a British identity. *A New History of the Irish in Australia* takes a fresh approach. It draws on source materials not used until now and focuses on topics previously neglected, such as race, stereotypes, gender, popular culture, employment discrimination, immigration restriction, eugenics, crime and mental health. This important book also considers the Irish in Australia within the worldwide Irish diaspora. Elizabeth Malcolm and Dianne Hall reveal what Irish Australians shared with Irish communities elsewhere, while reminding us that the Irish–Australian experience was – and is – unique. 'A necessary corrective to the false unity of the term "Anglo-Celtic", this beautifully

controlled and clear-sighted intervention is timely and welcome. It gives us not just a history of the Irish in Australia, but a skilful account of how identity is formed relationally, often through sectarian, class, ethnic and racial divisions. A masterful book.' — Professor Rónán McDonald, University of Melbourne

Blackness and Transatlantic Irish Identity analyzes the long history of imagined and real relationships between the Irish and African-Americans since the mid-nineteenth century in popular culture and literature. Irish writers and political activists have often claimed - and thereby created - a "black" identity to explain their experience with colonialism in Ireland and revere African-Americans as a source of spiritual and sexual vitality. Irish-Americans often resisted this identification so as to make a place for themselves in the U.S. However, their representation of an Irish-American identity pivots on a distinction between Irish-Americans and African-Americans. Lauren Onkey argues that one of the most consistent tropes in the assertion of Irish and Irish-American identity is constructed through or against African-Americans, and she maps that trope in the work of writers Roddy Doyle, James Farrell, Bernard MacLaverty, John Boyle O'Reilly, and Jimmy Breslin; playwright Ned Harrigan; political activists Bernadette Devlin and Tom Hayden; and musicians Van Morrison, U2, and Black 47.

Shows that a rising antipathy in Ireland toward Victorian Britain's expanding global imperialism was a crucial factor in popular support for Irish Home Rule.

In the fifty years since Churchill's death, there has not been a single major book on his relationship to Ireland. It is the most neglected part of his legacy on both sides of the Irish Sea. Distinguished historian of Ireland Paul Bew now at long last puts this right. *Churchill and Ireland* tells the full story of Churchill's lifelong engagement with Ireland and the Irish, from his early years as a child in Dublin, through his central role in the Home Rule crisis of 1912-14 and in the war leading up to the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922, to his bitter disappointment at Irish neutrality in the Second World War and gradual rapprochement with his old enemy Eamon de Valera towards the end of his life.

'At last; the past is ripe for the understanding.'*HIRALDO HENNESSY* flees Ireland in the aftermath of a political protest that goes horribly wrong. His destination is Seville, the home of his long departed mother. Here he finds refuge in a small bar and befriends its aging owner RAFA, who offers him a job and a place to live. Twenty years later, Hiraldo sits down to write his memoir, alternating between childhood, the present, and the events that directly led to the ill-fated protest.

McCracken (history and humanities, U. of Durban-Westville, South Africa) illuminates the contact between Ireland and South Africa in the age of high imperialism, and the interest aroused in Ireland by developments in South Africa and their effects on Irish politics of the time. The first edition was

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Last Weapons explains how the use of hunger strikes and fasts in political protest became a global phenomenon. Exploring the proliferation of hunger as a form of protest between the late-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries, Kevin Grant traces this radical tactic as it spread through trans-imperial networks among revolutionaries and civil-rights activists from Russia to Britain to Ireland to India and beyond. He shows how the significance of hunger strikes and fasts refracted across political and cultural boundaries, and how prisoners experienced and understood their own starvation, which was then poorly explained by medical research. Prison staff and political officials struggled to manage this challenge not only to their authority, but to society's faith in the justice of liberal governance. Whether starving for the vote or national liberation, prisoners embodied proof of their own assertions that the rule of law enforced injustices that required redress and reform. Drawing upon deep archival research, the author offers a highly original examination of the role of hunger in contesting an imperial world, a tactic that still resonates today.

One of Ireland's most abidingly controversial political figures, Seán MacBride (1904-88) was a youthful participant in the Irish Revolution and an active member of the Irish Republican Army, rising through the ranks to occupy a leadership position for fifteen years. *Seán MacBride* is the first book to focus exclusively on MacBride's republican activities, on which his controversial reputation in Irish and British political circles rests. With extensive use of recently released archival material, including Department of Justice records and Bureau of Military History witness statements, this book combines a biographical focus with wider assessments of the important themes, including the persistence of republican opposition to the state after the Civil War and Ireland's ambiguous experience of World War II.

The first book to tackle the controversial history of prostitution in modern Ireland.

This study, exploring a broad range of evocative Irish travel writing from 1850 to 1914, much of it highly entertaining and heavily laced with irony and humour, draws out interplays between tourism, travel literature and commodifications of culture. It focuses on the importance of informal tourist economies, illicit dimensions of tourism, national landscapes, 'legend' and invented tradition in modern tourism.

This international edited book collection of ten original contributions from established and emerging scholars explores aspects of Ireland's place in the world since the 1780s. It imaginatively blends comparative, transnational, and personal perspectives to examine migration in a range of diverse geographical locations including Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, Argentina, Jamaica, and the British Empire more broadly. Deploying diverse sources including letters, interviews, press reports, convict records, and social media, contributors canvas important themes such as slavery, convicts, policing, landlordism, print culture, loyalism, nationalism, sectarianism, politics, and electronic media. A range of perspectives including Catholic and Protestant, men and women, convicts and settlers are included, and the volume is accompanied by a range of striking images.

With a raucous St Patrick's Day dinner at Fort Salisbury (Harare) in 1891, a mere seven months after the Pioneer Column raised their flag on Cecil Square, the Mashonaland

Irish Association was founded. Not only is it the oldest expatriate association in Zimbabwe, the MIA is the oldest Irish association on the African continent. The association developed into a vehicle for celebrating Irishness through a busy social calendar and welfare programmes. For over a century, the MIA has weathered the various challenges and upheavals of a shared colonial experience and Zimbabwe's struggle for independence. Today, it continues to celebrate all things Irish while embracing its diaspora as it approaches its thirteenth decade of existence. This Miscellany charts the association from its inception to the present day with contributions from historians, scholars, writers and poets, priests, nuns, missionaries, ex-MIA Presidents and members; the diverse contributions range from the colonial Anglo-Irish to the Jewish-Irish experience and throughout, personalities have been resurrected, colourful ones recorded and even the Minute books examined; all attest to the richness of the association, its events but above all its members. Cumulatively, and beyond the stories of individuals, the narrative provides new insights into the layered complexity of the colonial experience, and the adaptation (or not) of people of a different culture and belief into a foreign setting.

? This is the second volume of a two-volume work entitled *The British Army on Bloomsday*. It contains detailed explanations of the military allusions in James Joyce's groundbreaking novel, *Ulysses*, as well as an in-depth look at the two principal, fictional military characters: Major Brian Tweedy and his daughter, Marion (Molly Bloom). Also included are chapters on the minor military characters and personages that appear in the novel, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Tweedy's old regiment), Gibraltar of the nineteenth century, and the British Army in Ireland on Bloomsday. The appendices contain period photographs of 1880s Gibraltar (where Molly Bloom spent her formative years) and barracks and other army facilities in Late-Victorian Dublin. While the first volume focuses on the British Army, this volume, *The British Army in Ulysses*, narrows in on the novel. The chapters on Molly Bloom and Major Tweedy present new findings that will likely provoke controversy among Joyceans. From the Introduction: James Joyce spent a good deal of his youth, and all his university years, in a British Army garrison city: Dublin. Throughout that period, 4,500 to 5,500 soldiers were quartered in that city of 250,000 residents. Barracks and former barracks were situated all over "dear, dirty Dublin" and probably one-in-eleven of the young men out in town during the evening and late afternoon was in uniform. The British Army was a major part of Dublin life and so it appears throughout *Ulysses* in characters, places, and references to wars and battles. Additionally, Joyce worked on *Ulysses* between 1912 and 1922. During that period, two wars were fought in the Balkans in 1913, and a "Great War" raged throughout Europe from 1914 through 1918. These conflicts, particularly the Great War, certainly influenced Joyce and his writing. As noted by Greg Winston in *Joyce and Militarism*, "it is not surprising that in Joyce's writings the martial element is frequent and ubiquitous."

When John Redmond declared 'No Irishman in America living 3,000 miles away from the homeland ought to think he has a right to dictate to Ireland' the Irish leader unwittingly made a rod for his own back. In denying the newly-established United Irish League of America any input into party policy formulation, Redmond risked alienating the nation's largest diaspora should a home rule crisis ever occur. That such a situation developed in 1914 is an established fact. That it was the product of Redmond's own naivety is open to conjecture. 'Home Rule from a Transnational Perspective: The Irish Parliamentary Party and the United Irish League of America, 1901-1918' explores the Irish Party's subordination of its American affiliate in light of the ultimate demise of constitutional nationalism in Ireland. This book fills a void in Irish American studies. To date, research in this field has been dominated by Clan na Gael and the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, particularly the transatlantic links that underpinned the Easter Rising in 1916. Little attention has been paid to the Irish party's efforts to manage the diaspora in the years preceding the insurrection or to the individuals and organisations that proffered a more moderate solution to the age-old Irish Question. Breaking new ground, it offers a fresh and interesting perspective on the fall of the Home Rule Party and helps to explain the seismic shift towards a more radical approach to gaining independence. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in Irish America, diaspora studies, Irish independence, and/or home rule. It complements the existing historiography and enhances our knowledge of a largely understudied aspect of Irish nationalism.

Africa has been and currently is the site of numerous conflicts and crises. Authors previously wrote of these as specifically African problems or the problems of Europeans in Africa, but newer scholarship on other aspects of Africa has come to stress the interconnectness of Africa and the wider world. Still, it has often been limited to studies of isolated instances within African countries, with little-to-no connection to greater patterns of international power and violence. This volume explores the historical and present local and international dimensions of the myriad security crises in Africa, from the role of international relations during liberation to multination efforts against piracy.

This is the first volume of a two volume work entitled *The British Army on Bloomsday*. It contains a history of the British Army through 1904 with an emphasis on Ireland and Irish history. Includes extensive, detailed material on commissioned and enlisted life during the Late-Victorian Era (especially for Irish soldiers), the Irish Militia, the armies of the British East India Company, and a description of the British Army of 1904. The book's subject matter is viewed through the lens of James Joyce's *Ulysses* with multiple references to material in the novel. The book gives the serious *Ulysses* reader full background information on the military events and characters that appear throughout Joyce's groundbreaking and most popular novel. While this volume focuses on the British Army, the second volume, *The British Army in Ulysses*, narrows in on the novel. The chapters on Molly Bloom and her father, Major Tweedy, present new findings that will likely provoke controversy among Joyceans.

A completely gorgeous story about lost loves and small-town secrets that will sweep you away to the Irish coast. Maggie remembers her summers in the village of Sandy Cove in Ireland like they were yesterday. She and her family would swim in the crystal-clear waters, collect beautiful seashells and relax on the sand. So when she sees that her family's old coastguard cottage is available, she wonders if renting it for the summer will finally help her move on from the man who just broke her heart. As soon as Maggie arrives she is

delighted to find her childhood best-friend Sorcha and Sorcha's cousin Brian still living in town. They enjoy cosy nights in the local harbour pub, with its stunning views across the ocean, as if no time has passed. And when Brian reveals he had a fierce teenage crush on Maggie, she can't help but notice just how handsome he has become. But then Maggie finds a worn metal box hidden in the attic of the house, full of love letters she exchanged with a sweet American boy she met one summer. During their last night together, star-gazing on the beach, they promised to find each other again. Soon it becomes clear that Maggie is not the only one returning to Sandy Cove. Torn between her growing feelings for Brian and the romance she's held in her heart for many years, Maggie realises that her summer may be more complicated than she'd expected. Will Maggie finally find a true love who can sweep her off her feet or will this holiday in Sandy Cove be her last? Fans of Mary Alice Monroe, Sheila O'Flanagan and Debbie Macomber will fall head over heels for this enchanting, feel-good romance. What readers are saying about Susanne O'Leary: 'OMG! OMG!! I cannot remember the last time I was so gutted to come to the end of a book!! I absolutely fell in love and it genuinely felt like I was packing my bags and being whisked away for my Irish holiday... Absolutely gorgeous!!!... An absolutely stunning, heart-warming romance that will have you heading off to Ireland in the blink of an eye.' Bookworm 86, 5 stars 'Truly touched my heart. Impossible to put down, this moving story kept me tapping the screen of my Kindle deep into the night until I reached the heart-warming conclusion... A stellar read, one that will be with me for a long while.' Robin Loves Reading, 5 stars 'I couldn't put this down! Absolutely delightful!... Great read on a rainy day or a vacation read!!!! Loved this!' Goodreads reviewer, 5 stars 'I really wish I was still reading this book... I suppose I had to run out of pages at some point, at the rate I was devouring them... Perfect for these hot summer days... A pure joy to read... Fabulous.' Goodreads reviewer, 5 stars 'Stunning... Once you begin it you won't be able to put it down... This heart-warming read is full of love, relationships and second chances.' Stardust Book Reviews, 5 stars 'I soon became addicted to reading this beautiful story and I couldn't turn those pages fast enough... Beautifully and brilliantly written... Draws you into the story from the first word... An emotional rollercoaster ride with all the highs, lows, ups, downs.' Ginger Book Geek, 5 stars 'A totally captivating book from the first page, I laughed out loud at many parts and shed a few tears in others, a real hug in a book.' Goodreads reviewer, 5 stars 'What a wonderful read this was!... The definition of feel-good – reading it felt like sunshine... The first "feel-good" novel I've read this year that actually made me feel good... I just couldn't put it away.' Goodreads reviewer, 5 stars 'Will whisk you away to the great Irish Sea. It was phenomenal, loved it.' Reviews by Caroline, 5 stars

Excerpt from A History of the Irish Protest Against Over-Taxation, From 1853-to 1897 The Royal Commission on the Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland, appointed by Her Majesty's warrant on the 26th May, 1894, reported in the autumn of 1896 that the increase of taxation laid on Ireland between 1853 and 1860 was not justified by the then existing circumstances. The increase amounted to between two and three millions sterling per annum, and has been since levied. It was secured by the imposition of income tax and succession duties in 1853, and by the increase of stamp and spirit duties between 1853 and 1860. This augmented taxation was in excess of Ireland's just relative contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, and a violation of her constitutional rights under the Treaty of Union. No more inopportune time could have been chosen for imposing it. A famine, the most dire which has stricken a European country in the nineteenth century, had but recently devastated the land. Commerce and manufactures had commenced that decline which has continued to this day. The injurious effects of the Free Trade policy and repeal of the Corn Laws were already apparent, and population had commenced to fly from the country. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

One of the most enduring tropes of modern Irish history is the MOPE thesis, the idea that the Irish were the Most Oppressed People Ever. Political oppression, forced emigration and endemic poverty have been central to the historiography of nineteenth-century Ireland. This volume problematises the assumption of generalised misery and suggests the many different, and often surprising, ways in which Irish people sought out, expressed and wrote about happiness. Bringing together an international group of established and emerging scholars, this volume considers the emerging field of the history of emotion and what a history of happiness in Ireland might look like. During the nineteenth century the concept of happiness denoted a degree of luck or good fortune, but equally was associated with the positive feelings produced from living a good and moral life. Happiness could be found in achieving wealth, fame or political success, but also in the relief of lulling a crying baby to sleep. Reading happiness in historical context indicates more than a simple expression of contentment. In personal correspondence, diaries and novels, the expression of happiness was laden with the expectations of audience and author and informed by cultural ideas about what one could or should be happy about. This volume explores how the idea of happiness shaped social, literary, architectural and aesthetic aspirations across the century. CONTRIBUTORS: Ian d'Alton, Shannon Devlin, Anne Dolan, Simon Gallaher, Paul Huddie, Kerron Ó Luain, David McCready, Ciara Thompson, Andrew Tierney, Kristina Varade, Mai Yatani

A German-American, in South Africa, fighting the British, in an Irish commando, in the Boer army Some years ago Donal McCracken was working on a book of Ireland and the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) when, in the British Ministry of Defence Library, the old War Office Library, off Whitehall, he came upon a slim volume. It was a war diary written by a young German from Halbertstad named Ernest Luther. As a child, Luther went with his mother to New York. From there, in a short period, he fought as a volunteer in three wars: the Graeco-Turkish War, the United States-Spanish War and the Anglo-Boer War. In South Africa Luther joined an Irish commando in the Boer army and fought against the

British. Aged around twenty, he was killed in action in September 1900 during the Boer retreat through the Eastern Transvaal (Mpumalanga) in the face of Lord Roberts's advancing army. So we have a German-American, coming to South Africa to fight against the British, in an Irish commando, in the Boer army. The diary, published in 1900 in English, consists of only 54 small pages, but it is packed with action and invaluable as a source about the Boer retreat as well as about such matters as indiscipline in the commando, drunkenness, use of dum-dum bullets, which Boer leaders were where when, and so forth. But there is also a fascinating postscript. British Military Intelligence took the diary off the dying Luther. Within ten weeks, it had been shipped to London, possibly translated (the original is lost so we do not know if it was written in German), possibly altered and ultimately published by British Military Intelligence at 16 Queen Anne's Gate. We also know that in at least one instance and probably others, the published diary was handed out to a journalist in the field with General Roberts. So the diary also opens a window into the actions of British Military Intelligence and the embedded journalist within the advancing British army.

World War I stands as one of history's most senseless spasms of carnage, defying rational explanation. In a riveting, suspenseful narrative with haunting echoes for our own time, Adam Hochschild brings it to life as never before. He focuses on the long-ignored moral drama of the war's critics, alongside its generals and heroes. Thrown in jail for their opposition to the war were Britain's leading investigative journalist, a future winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, and an editor who, behind bars, published a newspaper for his fellow inmates on toilet paper. These critics were sometimes intimately connected to their enemy hawks: one of Britain's most prominent women pacifist campaigners had a brother who was commander in chief on the Western Front. Two well-known sisters split so bitterly over the war that they ended up publishing newspapers that attacked each other. Today, hundreds of military cemeteries spread across the fields of northern France and Belgium contain the bodies of millions of men who died in the "war to end all wars." Can we ever avoid repeating history?

A Scots-Irish immigrant, James McHenry determined to make something of his life. Trained as a physician, he joined the American Revolution when war broke out. He then switched to a more military role, serving on the staffs of George Washington and Lafayette. He entered government after the war and served in the Maryland Senate and in the Continental Congress. As Maryland's representative at the Constitutional Convention, McHenry helped to add the ex post facto clause to the Constitution and worked to increase free trade among the states. As secretary of war, McHenry remained loyal to Washington, under whom he established a regimental framework for the army that lasted well into the nineteenth century. Upon becoming president, John Adams retained McHenry; however, Adams began to believe McHenry was in league with other Hamiltonian Federalists who wished to undermine his policies. Thus, when the military buildup for the Quasi-War with France became unpopular, Adams used it as a pretext to request McHenry's resignation. Yet as Karen Robbins demonstrates in the first modern biography of McHenry, Adams was mistaken; the friendship between McHenry and Hamilton that Adams feared had grown sensitive and there was a brief falling out. Moreover, McHenry had asked Hamilton to withdraw his application for second-in-command of the New Army being raised. Nonetheless, Adams's misperception ended McHenry's career, and he has remained an obscure historical figure ever since--until now. James McHenry, Forgotten Federalist reveals a man surrounded by important events who reflected the larger themes of his time.

This book analyses local politics in Limerick from 1898 to 1918, reaching back to the Parnellite split and forward to the post-independence era. It explores at local level the relevance of the commemoration of 1798, the reunification of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and the emergence of multiple cultural political movements as well as the demise of Unionism. The question posed is twofold: whether nationalist constitutional politics changed over this time period on the one hand, and whether they were driven by local or national concerns on the other. The conclusion is that the spirit of politics was intensely local, that political patronage was largely locally controlled, and that there were greater continuities than ruptures in the composition and behaviour of political elites. In fact, long-term continuities of personnel, social class and political allegiance existed side-by-side with the ability of existing structures to absorb change and to adapt in the light of wider political developments and internal manoeuvres.

England has so successfully hypnotized the world into regarding the neighboring conquered island as an integral part of Great Britain that even Americans gasp at the mention of Irish independence. Home rule they understand, but independence! "How could Ireland maintain an independent existence?" they ask. "How could you defend yourselves against all the great nations?" I do not feel under any obligation to answer this question, because that objection, if recognized as valid, would make an end of the existence of any small nationality whatever. All of them, from their very nature, are subject to the perils and disadvantages of independent sovereignty. I neither deny nor minimize these. But the consensus of civilized opinion is now agreed that they are entirely outweighed by the benefits which complete self-government confers upon the small nation itself, and enables it to confer on humanity. If the reader will not admit this, I will not stay to argue the matter with him. I will merely refer him to the arguments in vogue in favor of the independence of Belgium as against Germany, or of the Scandinavian countries as against Russia. Neither will I stop to argue with those who say that Ireland should be content with home rule. Ireland has not got home rule, and, unless England is sufficiently humbled in this war to make Ireland's friendship worth buying, is not likely to get it. But what if it had? Bohemia has home rule within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Is Bohemia contented? It is notorious that the great mass of the Czechs are eagerly longing for the moment when Russia will inflict such a blow upon the Austro-Hungarian Empire as may enable Bohemia to become an independent central European state. Again, if Bohemia, why not Ireland? There is an idea in some quarters, sedulously encouraged by England, with an eye on the friendship of the United States, that whatever may have been the case in the past, the English Government in Ireland has improved of late years. Let us therefore examine its conduct in Ireland during the months immediately preceding the war. A Liberal Government was in

office in England, pledged to give home rule to Ireland. On the strength of that pledge, Mr. John Redmond and his party kept that Government in power for over four years, and enabled it to pass not merely the act for curbing the power of the House of Lords, but other measures, such as the National Insurance Act, in which Ireland had no interest or which were actually detrimental to Ireland. In Ulster Sir Edward Carson led, armed, and drilled a body of 80,000 men, pledged to resist by force the enactment of home rule. Their drilling and arming were in themselves unlawful; their avowed object was still more so, involving defiance of the enactments of that imperial Parliament to which they professed the utmost loyalty. Nevertheless, the Liberal Government allowed this open propaganda of rebellion, this aristocratically led and financed movement, to proceed unchecked. Major John MacBride, who was Born in Westport, County Mayo in 1868, was a household name in Ireland when many of the leaders of the Easter Rising were still relatively unknown figures. As part of the 'Irish Brigade', a band of nationalists fighting against the British in the Second Boer War, MacBride's name featured in stories in the Freeman's Journal and Arthur Griffith's United Irishman. The Major went on to travel across the United States, lecturing audiences on the blow struck against the British Empire in South Africa. His marriage to Maud Gonne, described as 'Ireland's Joan of Arc', led to further notoriety. Their subsequent bitter separation involved some of the most senior figures in Irish nationalism. MacBride was dismissed by William Butler Yeats as a 'drunken, vainglorious lout; Donal Fallon attempts to unravel the complexities of the man and his life and what led him to fight in Jacob's factory in 1916. John MacBride was executed in Kilmainham Gaol on 5 May 1916, two days before his forty-eighth birthday.

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